

W107.2:W19

# A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE WAR

TILL MAY 10, 1942

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# A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE WAR

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 TO MAY 10, 1942

Prepared for use with the War Department Orientation Course

These maps and graphs were prepared from civilian sources of information. Corrections will be made when further data is available

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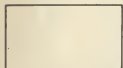
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# CHART OF SYMBOLS



United States,  
Britain and  
allies



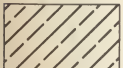
Neutral  
countries



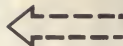
Axis and  
Axis occupied  
countries



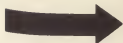
Axis occupied  
countries



Countries under  
Axis influence  
or control



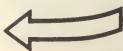
Axis threats



Axis drives



Axis troop  
concentrations



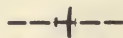
Allied and  
United Nations  
drives



Allied and  
United Nations  
troop concentrations



Shipping  
supply lines



Air  
supply lines



Naval bases



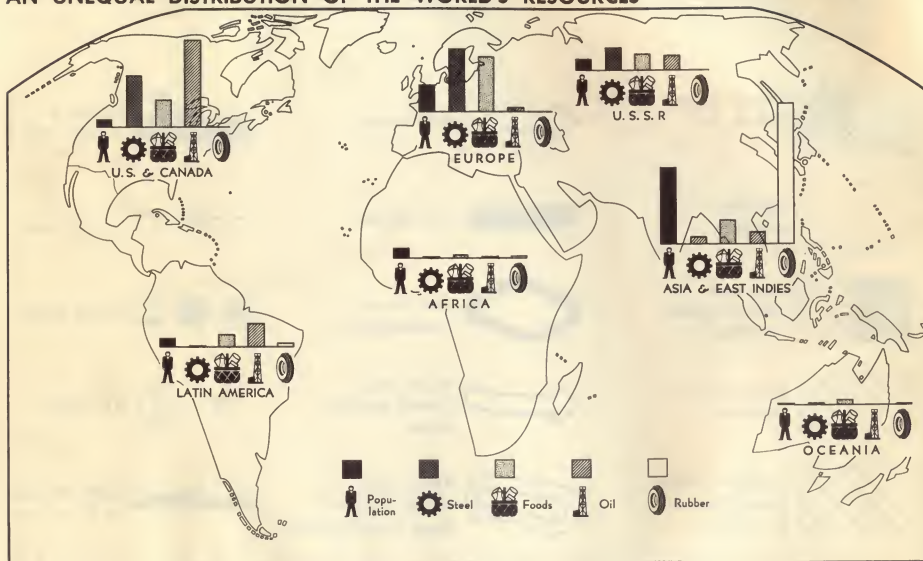
Air fields



Scale of miles  
(in 100 mile units)

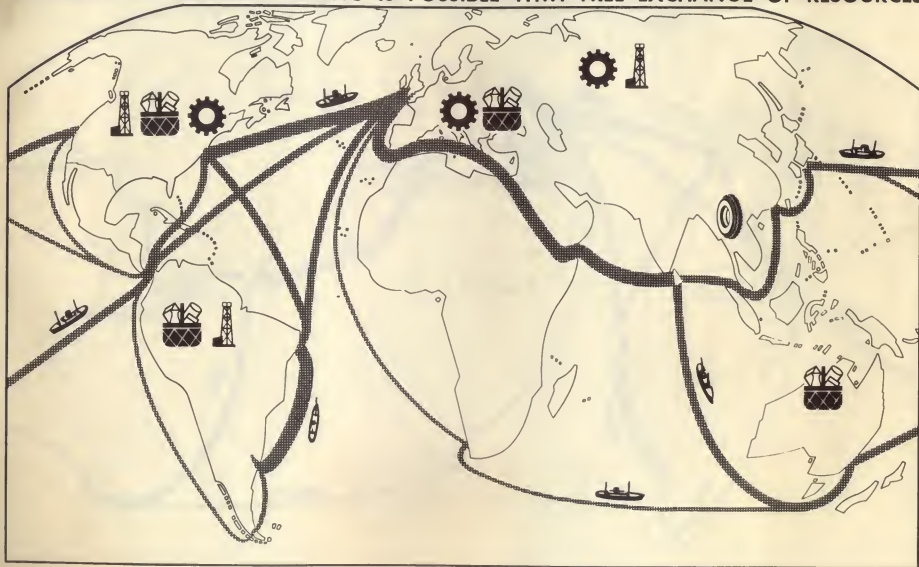
The Pre-War World

## AN UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S RESOURCES



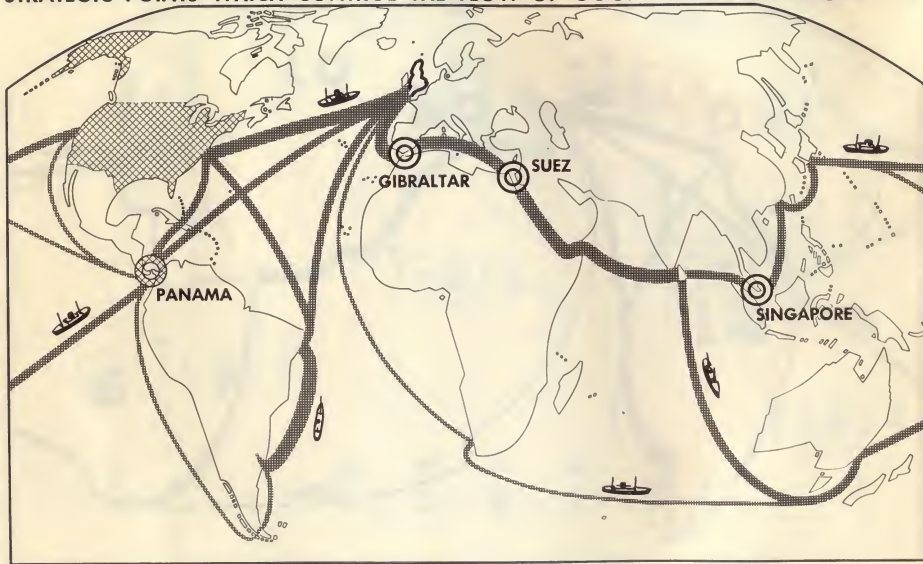
*The Pre-War World*

**A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING IS POSSIBLE WITH FREE EXCHANGE OF RESOURCES**

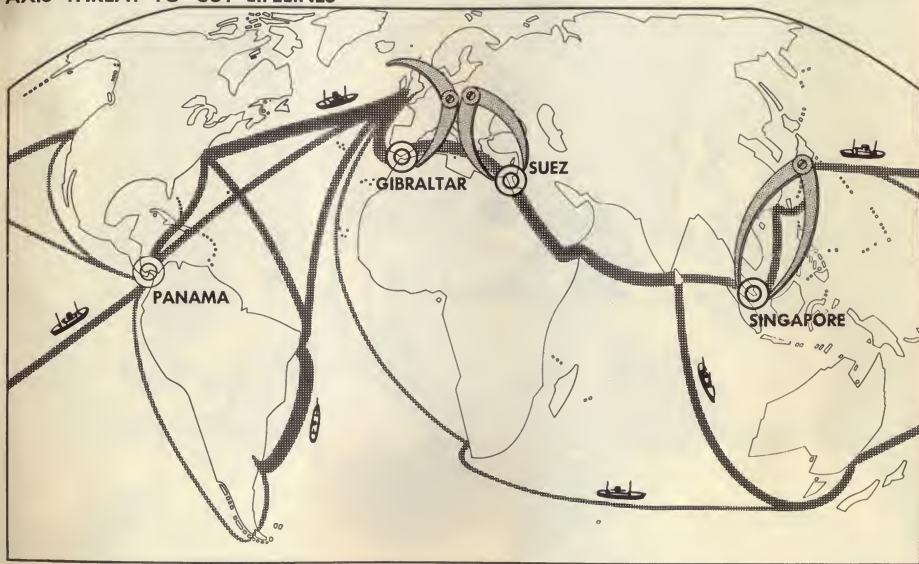


*Roots and Causes of the War*

**STRATEGIC POINTS WHICH CONTROL THE FLOW OF GOODS BETWEEN NATIONS**



*Roots and Causes of the War*  
**AXIS THREAT TO CUT LIFELINES**



## *The European Theater* — THE LINE-UP OF POWERS



## The European Theater — GERMANY'S POSITION



Germany can not strike far without first destroying the strength of surrounding powers.

## THE POLISH CAMPAIGN (1)

*The Opposing Forces  
August 31, 1939*



Poland concentrated her army at the center of the German line. The German strength had been placed on the flanks in a plan to encircle the enemy.

## THE POLISH CAMPAIGN (2)

September 7, 1939

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- September 1 Poland invaded
- September 3 German-French-British War
- September 5 Germans cross Vistula

At the end of the first week the Polish Air Force is destroyed, the Polish Army is nearly cut off from retreat, and German Panzer units are racing toward Warsaw.



## THE POLISH CAMPAIGN (3)

September 10, 1939

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- September 1 Poland invaded
- September 3 German-French-British War
- September 5 Germans cross Vistula

With absolute control of the air, the Germans have launched a second encircling movement from East Prussia. 60,000 men have been captured near Radom.



## THE POLISH CAMPAIGN (4)

September 17, 1939

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

September 1 Poland invaded  
September 3 German-French-British War  
September 5 Germans cross Vistula  
September 11 Germans cross San  
September 16 Germans demand surrender of Warsaw  
September 17 Soviet troops enter Poland

September 27 Warsaw surrenders

Although solitary resistance continues, the complete destruction of the Polish Armies has become inevitable. The tremendous striking power of the Nazi Air Force and mechanized units has been clearly demonstrated.



## THE WAR OF NERVES



## THE INVASION OF NORWAY (I)

April 9, 1940

In a coordinated land, sea, and air attack, effectively aided by Fifth Column activity, Germany strikes successfully at all major seaports of Norway and Denmark.

British attempts to interrupt German movements are prevented by overwhelming enemy air superiority.



## THE INVASION OF NORWAY (2)

### *The Race for Trondheim*

#### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- April 9 Copenhagen and Narwegian harbors occupied
- April 10 First battle of Narvik  
Germans advance from Oslo
- April 11 British occupy Farøe Islands
- April 12 British announce minefields
- April 13 Second battle of Narvik
- April 15 British land near Narvik
- April 14-18 British land at Namsos
- April 18 German warships in Trondheim Fjord
- April 17-19 British land at Andalsnes
- April 23-24 British fail to reach Trondheim
- April 26 Allies retreat
- May 2 Germans reach Andalsnes  
Allied forces embark at Namsos

From Namsos and Andalsnes poorly equipped Allied troops tried to seize Trondheim, the only port with adequate facilities for handling an expeditionary force.

The carrier-based air support of the British proves inferior to the land-based German aviation.



## THE CAMPAIGN IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE (1)

### The Plan of Attack

The Germans planned to draw the main Allied forces into Belgium and then to cut them off with a strong drive to the coast from Sedan. They would then turn south to Paris, and attack the Maginot Line from the rear.

This is in contrast to the Schlieffen Plan of World War I in which the German attack swung in a great arc hinged on Metz.



## THE CAMPAIGN IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE (2)

### The Attack on Holland May 10, 1940



In the first vertical envelopment in history parachute troops, aided by Fifth Columnists, seized the great bridges over the Meuse and Rhine rivers, enabling the Germans to reach the rear of the Dutch lines.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE (3)

### The Battle of Flanders

May 21, 1940

#### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- May 10 Germans cross Meuse
- Germans over-run Luxemburg
- May 11 Albert Canal crossed
- May 13 Queen Wilhelmina in London
- May 15 French front penetrated
- Dutch capitulate
- May 17 Germans claim Brussels
- May 21 Arras and Amiens taken

The German armored spearhead splits the Allied armies apart while the ground forces, with greatly superior combat aviation concentrate against the trapped Allied forces in Belgium and France.



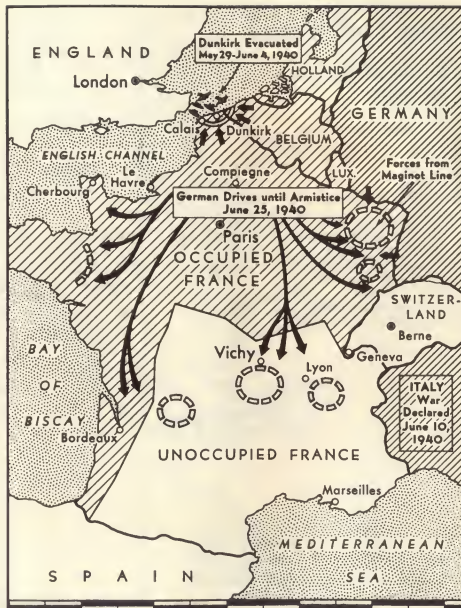
## THE CAMPAIGN IN HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE (4)

### Dunkirk and the Armistice

#### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

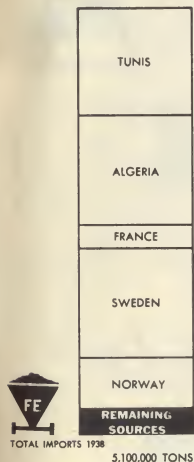
- May 10 Germans cross Meuse  
Germans over-run Luxemburg
- May 11 Albert Canal crossed
- May 13 Queen Wilhelmina in London
- May 15 French front penetrated  
Dutch capitulate
- May 17 Germans claim Brussels
- May 21 Arras and Amiens taken
- May 27 Germans claim Calais
- May 28 Belgian Army capitulates
- May 29 Dunkirk evacuated
- June 4
- June 14 Germans enter Paris
- June 21 French receive Armistice Terms
- June 24 Armistice with Italy
- June 25 Hostilities in France end

After the collapse of the Belgian Army and the British evacuation from Dunkirk two strong German drives to the south broke the resistance of the remnants of the French Army.



# The Economic Effects of Military Conquest

## BRITISH IMPORTS CUT OFF BY GERMAN CONQUEST



IRON ORE



PAPER MAKING MATERIALS



BUTTER

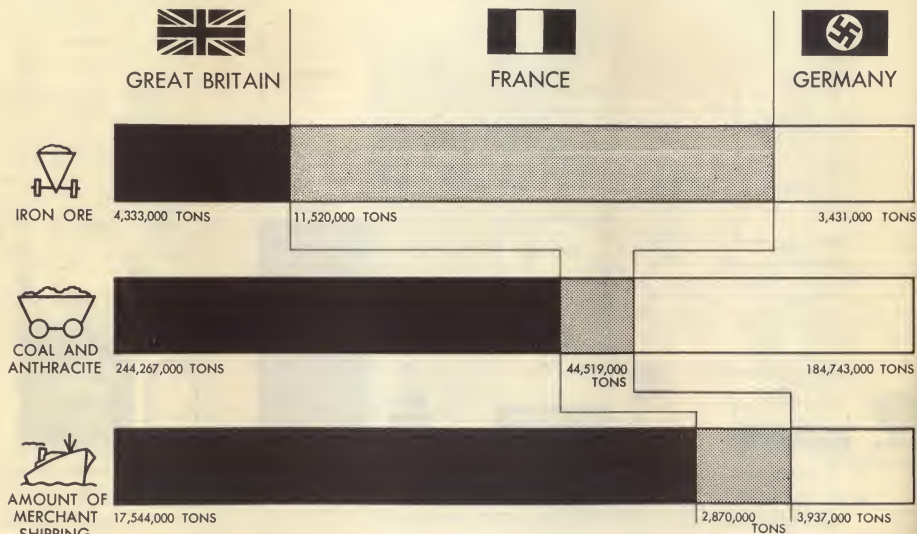


EGGS

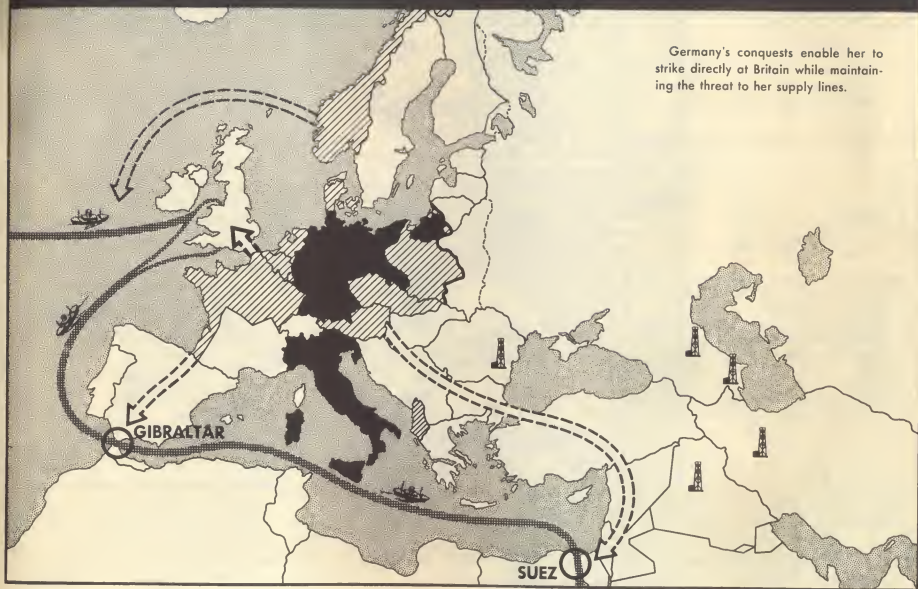
PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

*The Economic Effects of Military Conquest*

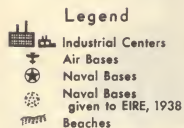
**FRENCH RESOURCES ONCE AVAILABLE TO BRITAIN NOW BECOME GERMAN ASSETS**



## THE ATTACK ON BRITAIN



# THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN (1)



Britain, with her concentrated population and large industrial areas, is exposed to air and sea invasion from the German-held coast of Europe.



# THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

## (2)

### Aerial Blitzkrieg

1. Attacks on harbors and shipping.
2. Mass daylight raids on industrial centers and airfields.
3. Mass aerial attacks on London.
4. Fighter plane raids and night bombing.

To weaken civilian morale and gain control of the air before launching an invasion by sea, the German Luftwaffe began large-scale bombing raids on England within a month of the fall of France.



## THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN (3)

### The Air Blitz a Costly Failure

August 11 — September 30, 1940

The R. A. F.'s heroic defense frustrated German hopes of invading Britain. In addition to suffering heavy losses of planes the German pilots who escaped death were taken prisoner, while most of the British fliers could parachute to safety.

GERMAN  
PLANES LOST

2,122



BRITISH  
PLANES LOST

597



BRITISH  
PILOTS LOST

283



PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

## THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC (1)

After the invasion failed Germany attempts to starve Britain into submission by cutting her life lines. The British Fleet protects these life lines—the most important of which brings supplies from America. Loss of the British Fleet would open the way to an invasion of the Americas. Cooperation with the U.S. Fleet enables the United States to keep the bulk of its own fleet in the Pacific.

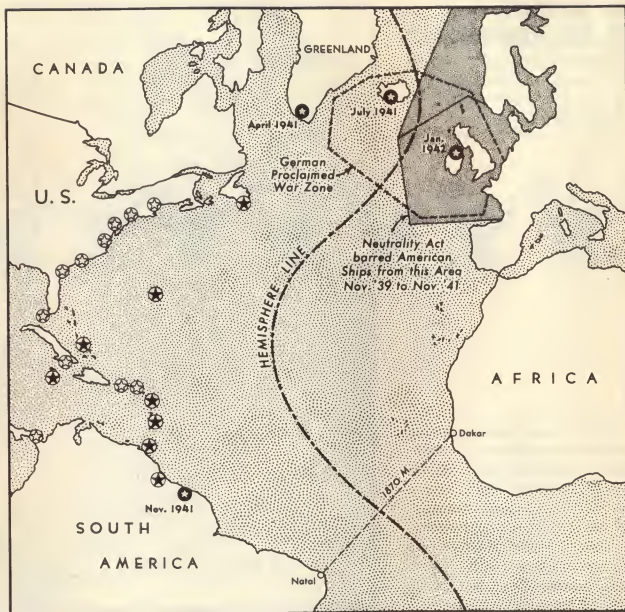


## THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC (2)

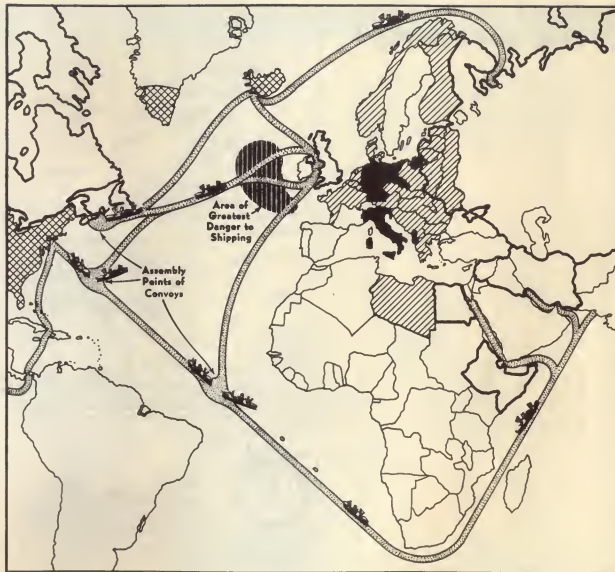
### Legend

- ⊗ Bases leased by Britain in exchange for destroyers
- ⊙ Home Bases

The United States secured the flow of supplies to Britain and the protection of the Americas by obtaining bases in the Atlantic and by finally repealing the Neutrality Act.



## CONVOY ROUTES IN THE ATLANTIC

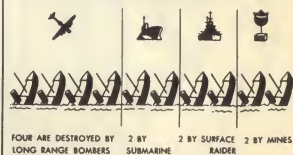


# PROBLEMS OF WAR-TIME SHIPPING

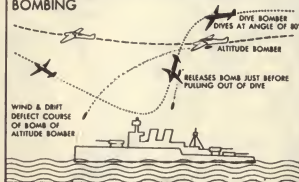
## CONVOY



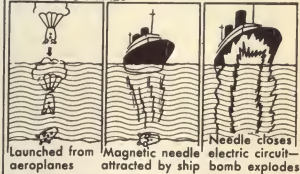
## OUT OF 10 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK



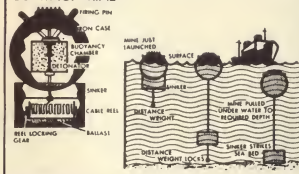
## BOMBING



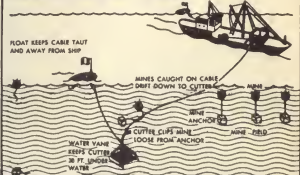
## MAGNETIC MINES



## CONTACT MINE



## MINE SWEEPER AT WORK



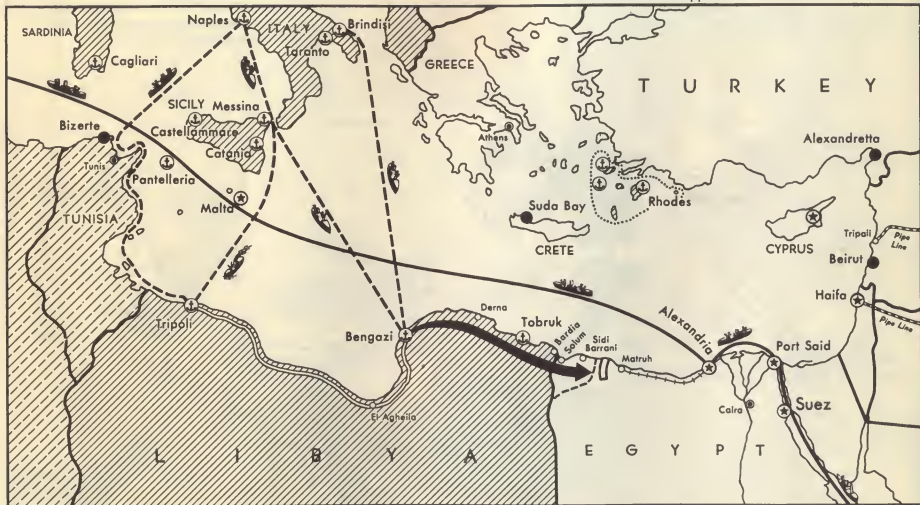
## THE ROAD TO SUEZ: LIBYA

While the battle of the Atlantic continues the Axis turns to the Mediterranean to cut Britain's life lines to the East. Of the three approaches to Suez, Italian Libya seems to be the easiest.



## THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER

Operations in Libya, continuing intermittently for more than a year and a half, have been directly influenced by the changing fortunes of war elsewhere, by problems of supply, and by the varying strength of naval and air support.



## LIBYA:

### Wavell's Offensive

December 9, 1940 –  
February 10, 1941

Influencing campaign: British naval action at Taranto; Itala-Greek War; lengthening British supply lines and large number Italian prisoners.



### Rommel's Counter-Offensive

March 31 –  
April 15, 1941

Influencing campaign: Naval battle of Cape Matapan; heavy German land reinforcements and aerial support from Sicily; British detachments to Greece.



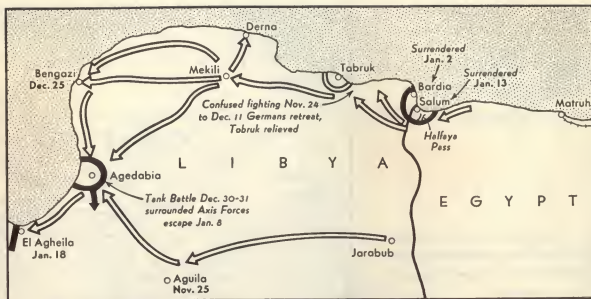
## LIBYA:

### Auchinleck's Offensive

November 18, 1941–

January 18, 1942

Influencing campaign: Russo-German War; British colonial and Anzac reinforcements from East Africa; German air support from Crete; brilliant defense by Rommel.

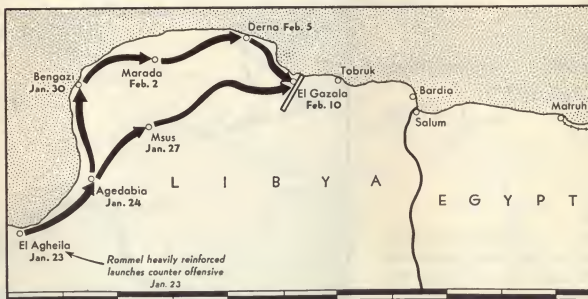


### Rommel's Return

January 23–

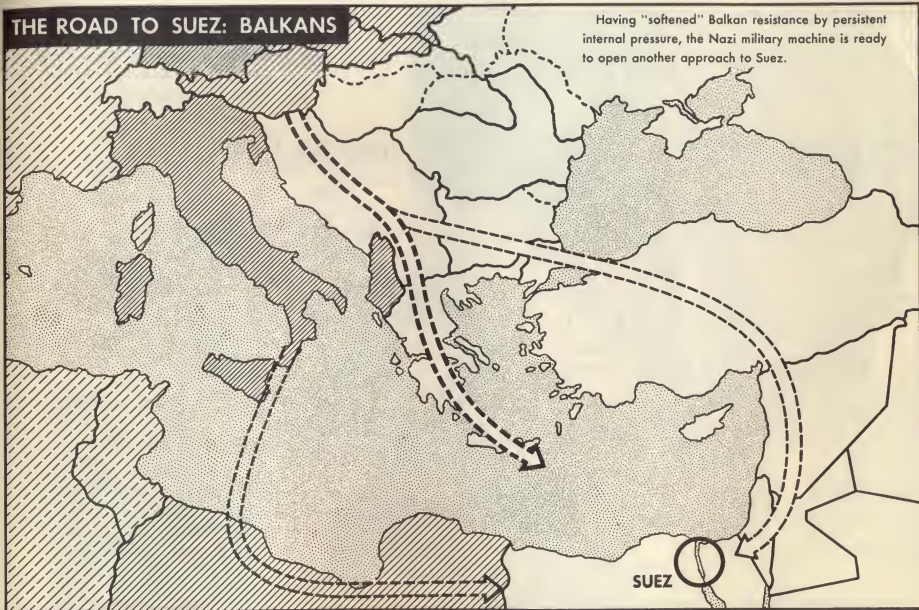
February 10, 1942

Influencing campaign: German reinforcements, supplies from French North Africa; withdrawal of British regulars to other theaters of war.



## THE ROAD TO SUEZ: BALKANS

Having "softened" Balkan resistance by persistent internal pressure, the Nazi military machine is ready to open another approach to Suez.



## BALKAN HISTORY (1)

Almost immediately after the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, these nations found themselves again divided by World War I with its resulting boundary changes.

Before World War I: 1914



After World War I: 1919



## BALKAN MINORITIES

### Background for Conflict

----- Frontiers, 1919-1938  
 ——— Frontiers, Jan. 1, 1941

With a background of shifting frontiers and a hapless confusion of language groups the Balkans were a rich field for Nazi tactics of penetration and encirclement. Playing one group against another, powerful German minorities fanned smoldering hates into flames. Resisting elements were brought in line by territorial bribes and threats.



April 6-10, 1941

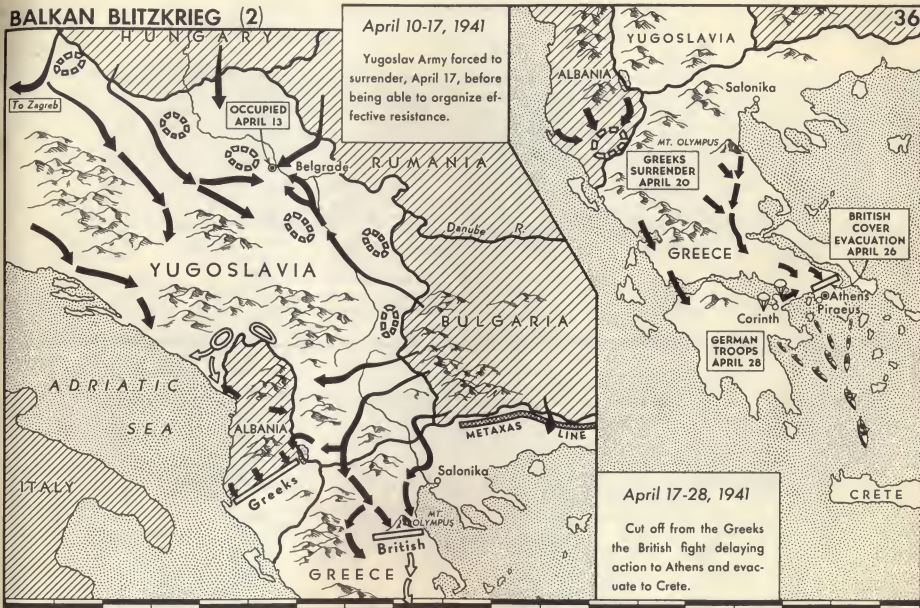
- April 6 Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia
- April 7 Belgrade bombed
- April 7 Germans break through toward Salonika
- April 9 Germans occupy Salonika
- April 10 Germans reach Monastir
- Hungary invades Yugoslavia
- British forces in action

- April 13 Germans occupy Belgrade
- April 16 British forces withdraw
- April 17 Yugoslav army capitulates
- April 18 Greek Prime Minister suicide
- April 20 Some Greek forces capitulate
- April 22 Evacuation to Crete begins
- April 27 Germans enter Athens
- May 2 Evacuation completed

The first four days of the campaign have brought the invaders to the gates of Belgrade, which was almost destroyed by aerial bombardment. Salonika has fallen and the German army in Bulgaria has pushed through to Monastir Gap, thus threatening both British flanks.



## BALKAN BLITZKRIEG (2)

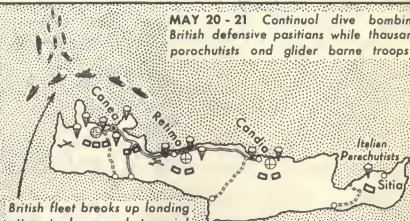


# CRETE (1)

**MAY 16-20** German bombing raids concentrate mainly on three airports, destroying few remaining R. A. F. planes

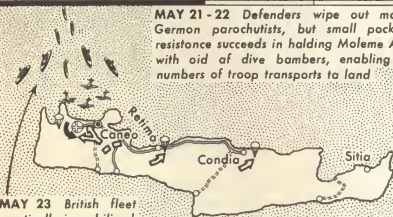


**MAY 20 - 21** Continual dive bombing of British defensive positions while thousands of paratroopers and glider borne troops land



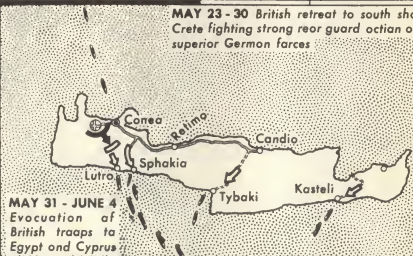
British fleet breaks up landing attempts by sea, but aerial bombardment prevents naval support of land defenses

**MAY 21 - 22** Defenders wipe out most of German paratroopers, but small pocket of resistance succeeds in holding Maleme Airport with aid of dive bombers, enabling large numbers of troop transports to land



**MAY 23** British fleet practically immobilized by air attacks

**MAY 23 - 30** British retreat to south shore of Crete fighting strong rear guard action against superior German forces



**MAY 31 - JUNE 4** Evacuation of British troops to Egypt and Cyprus

# CRETE (2)

## TACTICS

### OF AERIAL INVASION



1. Defenders' planes and airfields attacked



2. Defensive guns silenced while parachutists land



3. Glider-borne troops and parachutists seize airfields



4. Transports land more troops who drive back defenders

## BALKAN HISTORY (2)

After the military conquest of the Balkans came the reshuffling of boundaries called the "New Order" by the Axis partners. The nations which had been induced to

"cooperate" were granted territory of other nations which had resisted. Isolated groups in many countries, however, still continue the struggle for freedom.

**Before the Balkan Blitz: 1938**



**After the Balkan Blitz: 1941**



## EAST AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

*Britain closes  
the Back Door*

Having taken all of the Italian East African possessions British troops quelled a Nazi inspired rebellion in Iraq. The continued infiltration of German "technicians" into Vichy French Syria was prevented by British and Free French occupation. Nazi "tourists" threatening the vital oil wells of Iran were eliminated by British and Russian forces in September.



## RUSSIA AND THE ADVANCE ON SUEZ

Planning to launch a final all-out drive to Suez and the oil of the Middle East, Germany feels threatened by a strong Russia on her flank.



## THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA

(1)

*The Plan of Attack*  
June 22, 1941

The Nazis planned a lightning attack to encircle and destroy the main Soviet armies. With Finnish and Rumanian support three strong thrusts were to be aimed at Leningrad, Moscow, and the Ukraine with lesser attacks on Murmansk and Odessa.



# THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA (2)

July 22, 1941

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

June 22	Germany invades Russia
June 30	Germans capture Lwow
July 3	Stalin calls for "Scorched Earth" policy
July 12	Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance pact
July 16	Fighting in Smolensk area

The German plan appears to be proceeding according to schedule. With their landing fields and facilities seriously damaged by surprise mass bombings, the Russians are forced back, fighting fiercely.



# THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA (3)

September 22, 1941

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

June 22	Germany invades Russia
June 30	Germans capture Lwow
July 3	Stalin calls for "Scorched Earth" policy
July 12	Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance pact
July 16	Fighting in Smolensk area
August 19	Intensified attack on Leningrad
September 19	Germans occupy Kiev

The Soviet armies still fall back but fight on. Although the Nazis make claims of millions of Russian casualties and thousands of Russian planes, their rate of advance has slowed down considerably.



# THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA (4)

November 29, 1941

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

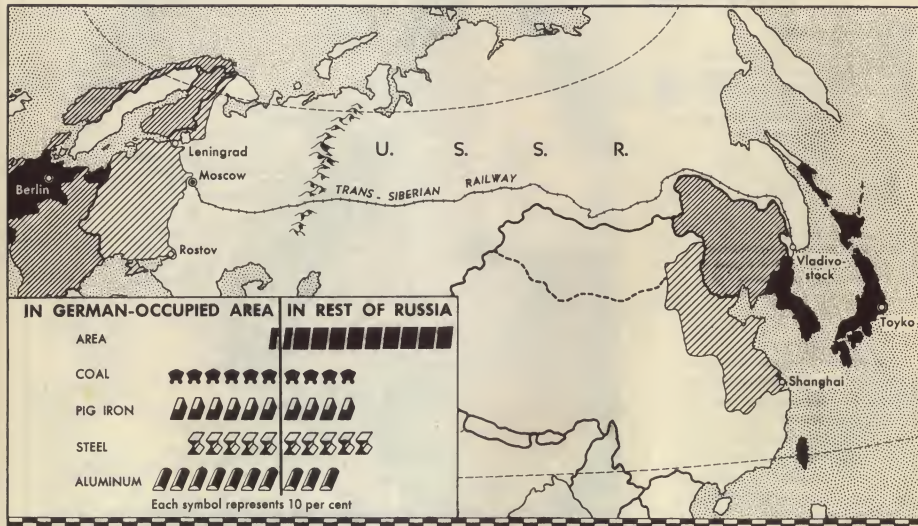
June 22	Germany invades Russia
June 30	Germans capture Lwaw
July 3	Stalin calls for "Scarched Earth" policy
July 12	Angla-Saviet mutual assistance pact
July 16	Fighting in Smalensk area
August 19	Intensified attack an Leningrad
September 19	Germans occupy Kiev
October 16	Moscow's position warse
October 24	Kharkav falls
October 29	Germans break into Crimea
November 22	Rastav falls

Stalin's "Scarched Earth" policy, ever lengthening German supply lines, and the graving Russian resistance have braken the strength of the Nazi drive. Hitler has annaunced "the last great decisive battle of this year," but his armies have been brought ta a standstill.



## THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA (5)

Germany's deepest penetration into Russia covered six per cent of Soviet territory in which lay forty per cent of Russia's industry.



# THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA (6)

November 29, 1941

to May 10, 1942

## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

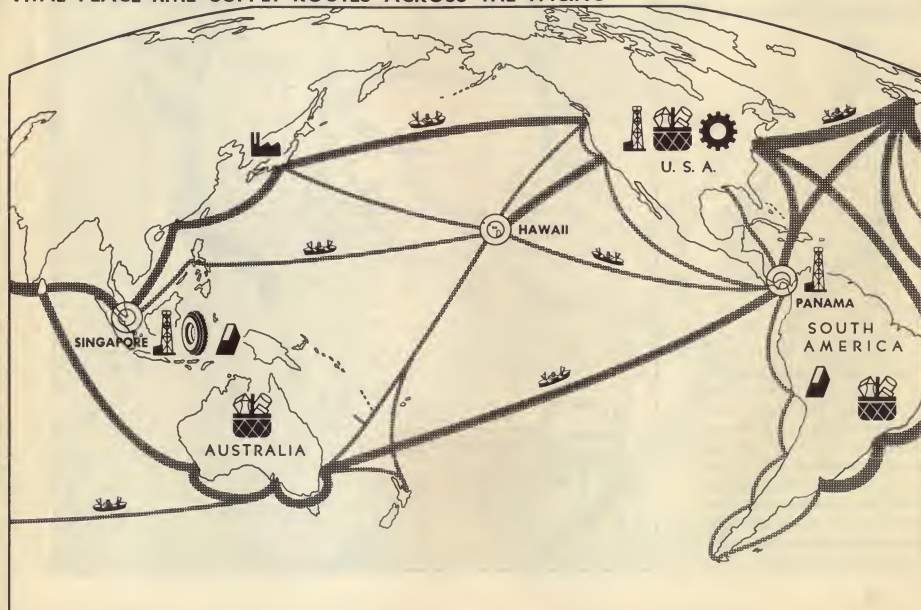
- June 22, 1941 Germany invades Russia
- June 30 Germans capture Lwaw
- July 3 Stalin calls for "Scorched Earth" policy
- July 16 Fighting in Smolensk area
- August 19 Intensified attack on Leningrad
- September 19 Germans occupy Kiev
- October 16 Moscow's position worsens
- October 24 Kharkov falls
- October 29 Germans break into Crimea
- November 22 Rostov falls
- November 29 Russians re-take Rostov
- December 27 Russians land in Crimea
- April 29, 1942 Russians advance near Kursk and Orel

On November 29th the Russian counter-offensive struck. The terrible cold of the battle lines, the increased difficulty of supply, complicated the German situation. But it was the grim courage of the Russian soldiers and leaders which threw the Nazi drive back. By the middle of May 1942 the Russians held the initiative on an almost stabilized front.



*The Far Eastern Theater*

**VITAL PEACE-TIME SUPPLY ROUTES ACROSS THE PACIFIC**



## GROWTH OF EMPIRE

### *Japanese Expansion to 1923*

Japan's quest of empire began with the annexation of the Kurile, Bonin, and Nansei Islands. In 1895 Formosa was acquired from China by war. In 1904, while negotiations were going on with Russia the Japanese fleet attacked and torpedoed important units of the Russian East-ern fleet. Korea was annexed. After World War I Japan was given a mandate over the widespread islands of Imperial Ger-many in the Western Pacific.



## GATEWAYS FOR JAPANESE INVASION

### *China's Supply Routes, 1930*

In 1930 Japan's trade had fallen 25% from the previous year. Her desire for control of markets had become irresistible. Strategically placed on the flanks of the important Chinese supply routes and in control of the Kwantung Peninsula and the South Manchurian Railway, Japan was in an extremely strong position.



## INITIAL MOVES INTO CHINA

*Manchuria 1931,  
Shanghai 1932,  
Jehol 1933*

In a coup engineered by the "Kwan-tung" faction of the Army, Japan occupied Manchuria in five months. Jehol was added in 1933. In neither occupation was strong resistance offered by China, whose greatest enemy was disunity.

In 1932 Japan was committed to an attack by the Japanese naval commander at Shanghai. Outfought for two months by the Cantonese 19th Route Army, the Japanese finally outflanked the Chinese position by sending a force up the Yangtze River. The Chinese withdrew from the vicinity of Shanghai.

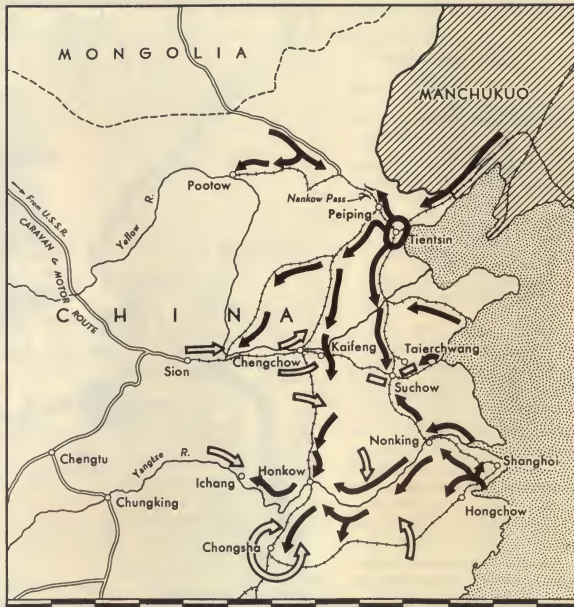


## THE CHINA "INCIDENT," 1937-1938

Japan's aim was to absorb China step by step without arousing the rest of the world. This would give her the raw material necessary to launch her conquest of the Pacific area.

The incident of a missing Jap soldier was picked as an excuse for the campaign.

The Chinese, poorly trained and equipped withdrew but adopted guerilla tactics.



## JAPANESE CONQUEST, 1939-1941

- 1939 February 10—Occupation of Hainan  
 March 31—Annexation of Spratley Islands  
 1940 June 19—Vichy French Indo-China stops war supplies to China  
 July 16—English close Burmo Road  
 Aug. 9—British withdraw from Shonghai and North China  
 Oct. 8—Burmo Road to be re-opened  
 1941 May 9—Thailand-Indo-China Peace (Tokyo)  
 July 2—China breaks with Axis  
 July 28—Japanese land in Indo-China

As Chinese resistance slowed down the campaign, the Japanese decided to strangle her into submission by cutting off all her supply lines on which the necessary tools of war were brought in.

After Japan joined the Axis (in September 1940) she began to call the areas she hoped to dominate "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Through German influence of Vichy, Indo-China was made a part of the "Sphere" without incident. This move placed Japan in a position to strike at China from the south and to threaten the wealth of the Indies from the north.



**United Nations vs. Axis**  
**WAR IN THE PACIFIC**  
 December 7, 1941 —  
 February 28, 1942



# United Nations vs. Axis **WAR IN PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS** March 1, 1942 – May 10, 1942



## United Nations vs. Axis

### THE WORLD FRONT

The Axis powers had many years' start on the United Nations in preparing for war. Except for the Russian offensive, they have largely chosen their own time and place of attack. They have had the further advantage of operating an interior lines. By land in Europe, by land and sea

in the Far East, Axis drives have cut the shortest and most direct lines of supply of the United Nations. On the defensive, the United Nations have had to distribute their limited forces and materiel by ever lengthening routes to battle fronts half around the world.

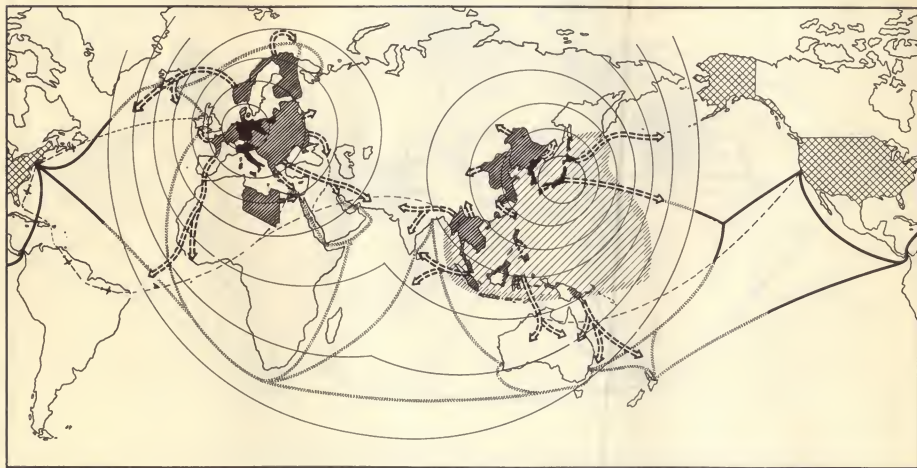


## United Nations vs. Axis

### PLANS FOR WORLD CONQUEST

The Axis still has the initiative. Troops, planes and ships can be concentrated for strong surprise attacks on the weak spots of our extended front. The Axis powers hope to establish their "New Order" by following their formula to "Divide and Conquer." By continued penetration and

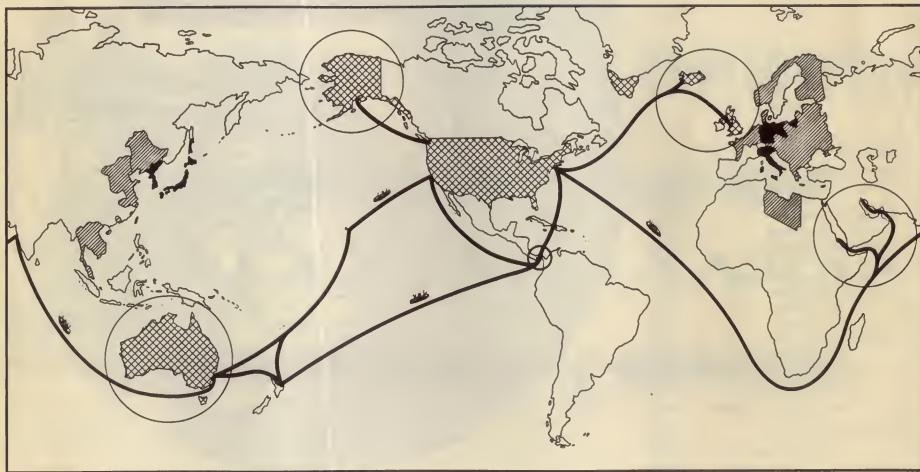
encirclement they aim to drive the United Nations apart and defeat them separately. Having cut vital lines of communication they would starve Britain, and squeeze Russia and China, into submission. Then, together, they would turn on America from opposite sides of the world.



## United Nations vs. Axis

### BASES FOR THE OFFENSIVE

Before the Axis can be defeated we must take the initiative and carry the attack to the enemy. Bases for the offensive must be held and supplied until we are strong enough to strike suddenly and strike hard at the soft spots in the enemy's lengthening lines.



# United Nations vs. Axis POSSIBLE COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS THE TOP OF THE WORLD

### AIR DISTANCES IN STATUTE MILES

Honolulu to Dutch Harbor	2200
Son Francisco to Dutch Harbor	2400
to Vladivostok	5300
Seattle to Fairbanks	1500
to Vladivostok	5000
to Chungking	7000
to Calcutta (by air)	8300
to Calcutta (by water)	14300
Chicago to Fairbanks	3000
to St. Johns	1800
to Reykjavik	3400
New York to St. Johns	1200
to London	3600
to Reykjavik	2800
to Chungking	8700
to Calcutta (by air)	9900
to Calcutta (by water)	14000
to Archangel	4800
to Moscow	5400
to Suez (by air)	7200
to Suez (by water)	14000

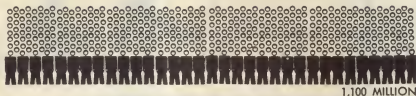


# UNITED NATIONS VS. AXIS — WAR STRENGTH AND PRODUCTION

## WAR STRENGTH

### UNITED NATIONS

POPULATION



AREA & ARMIES



BATTLESHIPS



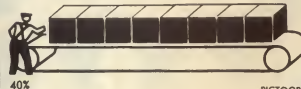
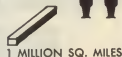
AIRFORCE



## WAR PRODUCTION 1942



### AXIS



We must supply our bases for the offensive with men and machines of war. Behind these there must be the training centers and the assembly lines. Behind the assembly lines are the vital raw materials necessary for the production of ships, shells, tanks, and planes.

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

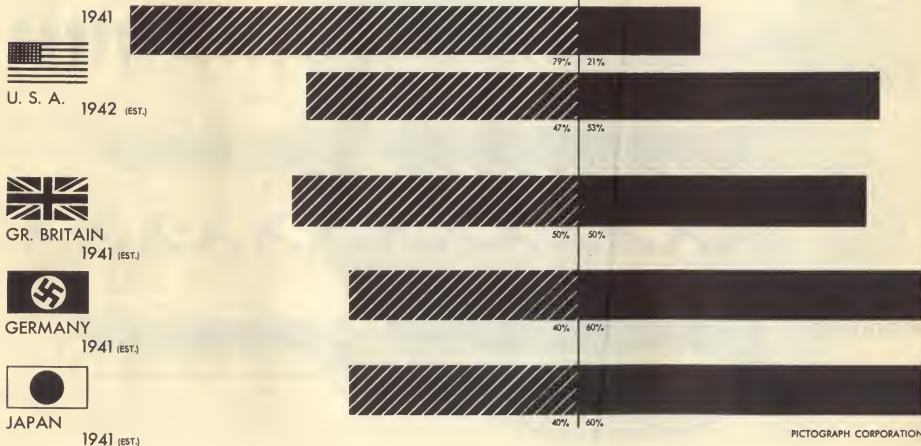
# UNITED NATIONS VS. AXIS—THE WAR EFFORT



CIVILIAN PRODUCTION

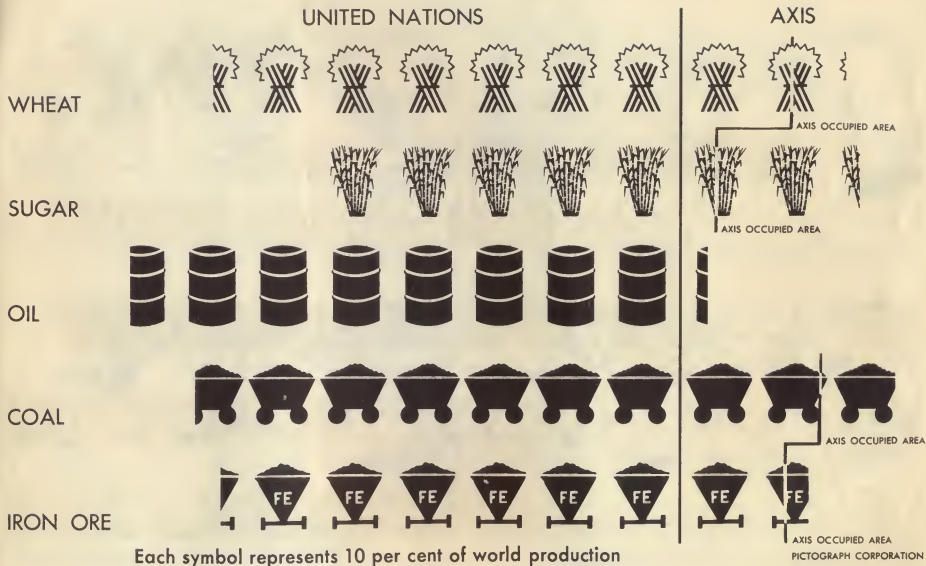


WAR PRODUCTION



PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

# UNITED NATIONS VS. AXIS — PRODUCTION



## MAJOR PEACE-TIME SOURCES OF MATERIALS VITAL TO THE U. S.

RUBBER



SILK



TIN



BAUXITE



Each square represents 10 per cent of normal world production

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

## MAJOR PEACE-TIME SOURCES OF MATERIALS VITAL TO THE U. S.

CHROMITE



TUNGSTEN



MANGANESE



MERCURY



Each square represents 10 per cent of normal world production

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

# WHERE MATERIALS VITAL TO THE U.S. COME FROM

	USE	ORIGIN		PROBLEM	ACTION
		WESTERN HEMISPHERE	REST OF WORLD		
RUBBER 1938	TIRES, CLOTHING, INSULATION, BALLOONS		CEYLON NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES BR. MALAYA FR. IND. CH.	ENEMY OCCUPATION	RATIONING, SUBSTITUTES, NEW SOURCES
TUNGSTEN 1939	ARMOR PLATE TOOL STEEL	U. S.	MEXICO S. AMERICA CHINA BR. MALAYA	ENEMY OCCUPATION SHIPPING	RATIONING, SOME SUBSTITUTES, NEW SOURCES
BAUXITE 1940	ALUMINUM FOR PLANES	U. S. SURINAM	BR. GUIANA	INDUSTRY EXPANSION	RATIONING
MERCURY 1937	DETONATORS, INSTRUMENTS	U. S.	MEXICO ITALY SPAIN	ENEMY OWNED	NEW SOURCES RATIONING
TIN 1939	CONTAINERS, BEARINGS, MUNITIONS		CHINA EUROPE NETH. EAST INDIES BR. MALAYA	ENEMY OCCUPATION	SUBSTITUTES, NEW SOURCES RATIONING
MANGA- NESE 1938	ALLOYS OF STEEL, CHEMICALS	U. S. CUBA BRAZIL	U. S. S. R. GOLD COAST BR. INDIA	SHIPPING	RATIONING
CHROMITE 1938	MACHINE TOOLS, ARMOR PLATE		CUBA AFRICA TURKEY PHILIPPINES	ENEMY OCCUPATION SHIPPING	RATIONING, SUBSTITUTES

# **A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE WAR**

## **CHRONOLOGY**

## Military Events, 1931 – 1939

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
JAPAN	SEPT. 8 Invasion of Manchuria	JAN. 28 Bottle of Shonghoi	JAN. Jehol Annexed			NOV. 25 Anti- Comintern Pact	JULY 7 Chino War		
GERMANY			JAN. 1 Hitler Chancellor	JUNE 25 Austrian Chancellor Assassinated	MAR. 16 Military Conscription	MAR. 7 Rhineland Militaryized NOV. 25 Anti- Comintern Pact	JAN. 7 Refusal to Withdraw from Spain	MAR. 11 Occupies Austria SEP. 30 Munich Pact	MAR. 15 Occ. Czecho Slov. AUG. 21 Nazi Soviet Pact SEP. 1 Invasion of Poland
ITALY					OCT. 3 Invasion of Ethiopia		JAN. 7 Refusal to Withdraw from Spain NOV. 6 Joins Anti-Com. Pact		APRIL 7 Occupies Albania
OTHERS						JULY 19 Spanish Civil War			SEP. 3 World War II
U. S. A.					AUG. 14 Temporary Neutrality Act Passed	FEB. 14 Neutrality Act Enacted	MAY 1 Neutrality Act Revised	AUG. 18 U. S. Will Defend Canada	JAN. 12 Increased Defense App.

# WORLD WAR II

1939	Small Nations & France	Gr. Britain	Russia	Libya	East Africa	Near East	Far East	U. S. A.
SEPT.	<b>POLAND</b>							8. Limited National Emergency
OCT.	WAR OF NERVES							4. Neutrality Bill 8. Arms Embargo Repeal
NOV.								
DEC.								

# WORLD WAR II

1940	Small Nations & France	Gr. Britain	Russia	Libya	East Africa	Near East	Far East	U. S. A.
JAN.	WAR OF NERVES							27. Treaty with Japan Abrogated
FEB.								
MARCH								
APRIL	DENMARK NORWAY							10. U.S. Scandinavian Shipping Barred
MAY	HOLLAND BELGIUM							16. Program 50,000 Planes
JUNE	FRANCE	AIR FIGHTS						10. Army increased to 400,000 22. Two Ocean Navy Bill
JULY					ITALIAN ATTACK ON SUDAN & BRITISH SOMALILAND			
AUG.								18. U.S.-Canadian Defense Board
SEPT.		BATTLE OF		GRAZIANI				3. 50 Destroyers for Naval Bases 14. Selective Service
OCT.		BRITAIN						
NOV.	RUMANIA, HUNGARY JOIN AXIS	RAIDS						30. Loan to China
DEC.				WAVELL				

# WORLD WAR II

1941	Small Nations & France	Gr. Britain	Russia	Libya	East Africa	Near East	Far East	U.S.A.
JAN.				WAVELL	BRITISH OCCUPY ITALIAN EAST AFRICA			7. OPM Created
FEB.								
MARCH	BULGARIA JOINS AXIS							11. Lend Lease Bill 30. Axis Ships Seized
APRIL	BALKANS							10. Protectorate over Greenland
MAY	CRETE			ROMMEL		IRAQ		6. Convoys Asked by Stimson 27. Unlimited National Emergency
JUNE		RAIDS				SYRIA		22. Aid to Russia Promised
JULY								7. Iceland Occupied 17. Latin-American Black Lists 25. Japanese Assets Frozen
AUG.			BATTLE OF				INDO CHINA	14. Roosevelt-Churchill Sea Conference
SEPT.			OF			IRAN		11. Shoot on Sight Order
OCT.			RUSSIA					
NOV.								17. Ships Armed 26. Final Terms Handed to Japan
DEC.			BATTLE OF RUSSIA	AUCHINLECK ROMMEL			WAR IN PACIFIC	7. Attack on Pearl Harbor 11. Italy and Germany Declare War

# WORLD WAR II

1942	Small Nations & France	Gr. Britain	Russia	Libya	East Africa	Near East	Far East	U. S. A.
JAN.	GUERRILLA FIGHTING			ROMMEL			WAR IN CHINA WAR IN PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS	2. Manila Falls United Nations Declaration 13. War Production Board Established
FEB.								
MARCH		RAIDS	BATTLE OF RUSSIA	RAIDS				17. McArthur Allied Commander
APRIL								9. Balcan falls 17. Ambassador Leahy called home 28. Anti-inflation program from Vichy
MAY					MADAGASCAR			
JUNE								
JULY								
AUG.								
SEPT.								
OCT.								
NOV.								
DEC.								

